NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,992.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 17.

THE ALABAMA CLAMS.

London, Saturday, Nov. 17-Noo. The London Times of this morning, in an editorial, says: "The Government has no present intention to refer the Alabama claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design is," The London Times continues, "to empower such a Commission to institute enquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration." Lord Cranworth, it was thought, would be chosen President of this Commission.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DIX'S PAMILY. Paris, Nov. 17-Noon The family of Major-Gen. John A. Dix arrived here

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

ties: United States 5-20s, 701; Illinois Central shares, 771; Urie shares, 494.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17-Noon.-Middling Uplands open

with sales estimated at 9,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14d., and Texas Middlings at 14gd.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Tryggeoor, Nev. 17 .- The market for all descrip-Breadstuffs is more active, and prices show a general improve ment-Flour being 6d #1a # bbl., and Corn 3d. # quarte Wheat also exhibits an upward tendency for prime

om the United States, and quotations are about 2s. 6d. lowe m the week, closing with sellers at 50s, per ewt.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- A telegram from Frankfort, dated this forences, reports the closing price in American 5-20 bonds last (Friday) evening, 751 2751.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17-Noon.—The steamship Virginia, which sailed from New-York Nov. 2, arrived here this morning,

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Immau steamer City of Boston, Capt. Brooks, which lift Liverpool at 11 a.m. on the 7th and Queenstown on the sth of November, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Belgian arrived at Liverpoel and the City of Washing Son at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th inst.

A deputation on the subject of the Atlantic and Pa-fice Lailway through Nicaragus had waited on the France inister at the Treasury. Lord Derby said that the major king appeared to be a most important international one. He rough advised the deputation to bring the matter at once be-re the Foreign Office, and said that in the meantime he would ing it before his colleagues.

c'and. A similar telegram had been sent, authorizing a draft for £1,000, on account of a subscription in Manchester. INTENDED WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER FROM

**SAXONY.

The London Times understands that the British Government have determined to withdraw their diplomatic representative from the Court of Saxony and to break up the establishment of the British Legation at Dressien. The incorporation of the Saxon Kingdom in the Prussian monarchy is thus formally extensively and the same converted.

THE EXPERIMENTAL CRUISE OF IRON-CLADS.

The Times of the 7th inst says: The following telegram from Newfoundiand, dated yestenday afternoon, and received in London within the hour, shows that the anticipations held out in the latter of Mr. Stowart, the Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, dated the 27th uit, are being realized:

American Tenegraph Company, the the Front Placetied:

COLLETT, N. F., Nov. 8-12:25 p. m.

To Mr. Syrwart, No. 72 Corabili, London.

Thermometer, 30°; snowing hard. Land lines working well.

Worked direct yesterday from here to Fort Hood, and from Port

Hood to New Oriens.

We are authorized to state, that paper adds, that the views of
the directors of the New York and Newfoundiand Company are
in perfect accord with those of the Anglo-American and Atlantie Telegraph Companies as to the expediency of laying a submarine line from Placentia to Halifax, or some point in the

Kinized States.

marine fine from Placentia to Halifax, or some point in the United States.

The capital for this improvement in the communication will be found by the parties interested in the traffic beyond Heari's Content, and will in no way prejudice the claim of the Angio-American Company upon the receipts, which already more than auffice to meet their dividend of 50 per cent. per annum.

A telegram has been received to the effect that Mr. Cyrus W. Field will shortly sail for England, with authority to order a cable to be laid from Placentia to such point (Halifax or Boston) as might be deemed best.

MONTALITY FROM CHOLERA.

part, still, the infatuation exists, and to the Fenian sympathisers in Dublin, Mr. Bright's mission was almost as obnoxicus as to the Grangemen themselves, simply because he preached that the wrongs of Ireland may be removed by a reformed Parliament, and by united constitutional action on the part of the English and Irish people. This accounts for the discreditable interruptions which occurred at the meeting in the Mechanics' Institute last night. Mr. Bright, however, was embled to deliver his speech, "To say his say.

MILITARY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN IRELAND.

The Freeman's Journal says: "If we may indge by certain

FRANCE.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

The Moniteur L'Armez publishes an article upon the inferences drawn by Paris journals relative to the proposed reganization of the army, and says the National Guard will steep be anything but a reserve. Above all it is necessary to are an army before the formation of a reserve. The effective report of 400,000 men is a peace establishment, and will not erefore, be reduced. The object of the commission appointed report on this question will be to discover the best means of multituting a reserve always available, more considerable and

The progress made in the preliminary measures for the or ganization of the North German Confederation will it is be leved, canble the New German Farliament to assemble at the

beginning of next year.

MILITARY SERVICE IN HANGVER.

A Ministerial order had been published at Hangver introdu-ing the system of general inability to minitary service this year

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

A Vienna telegram of the 5th says: "The following are the chief points of the proposed reform of the Abstriamilitary organization. Universal liability to military service the army to be supplied with breech localers, simplification of

strange torgetimeness or my differences or reseatments from which in truth I feel completely exempt. I beg you, air, not in my own interest, but in that of the Emperor's service, to thoroughly understand this, and to make it understood in the conversations you may have on this subject. The imperial government, all the efforts of which must tend to remove the traces of a disastrons war, will remain faitful to that polley of peace's and conciliation which it has always followed, but while the unfortunate issue of a recent struggle renders this a necessity, it at the same time imposes upon the Government the duty of showing itself more than ever jealous of its dignity. The imperial missions will. I sam certain, cause it to be respected under all circumstances, and they will find in me a support which will never fail them. It remains for me to express to you the satisfaction I experience upon entering into regular relations with you, and to beg of you to be kind enough to facilitate my duties by seconding the efforts I shall make in order to fulfill them according to the intentions of our august master, and so that too much regret may not be felt for a predecessor so justly surrounded by the esteem and confidence of his subordinales.

DAILES.

A HEMI-OFFICIAL PRUSSIAN PAPER ON THE APPOINTMENT

A SEMI-OFFICIAL PRUSSIAN PAPER ON THE APPOINTMENT OF ERUST.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of to-day says the appointment of Baron Von Beust as Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs oan only create dangers for those who may attempt to renew, in the German question, as interference which is said to be definitely at an end. Such an attempt would only hasten the ruin of those who made it, and would impel Prussia to complete more quickly and more decisively the national work of Germany.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

A coording to the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons an ingla the defined control of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons persons of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons persons of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the same of the Registrae General's return, 19 703 persons of the Registrae Gen

NEW-YORK DARK TRIBUNE MONDAY,

of Poland and the Empire of Russia.

17ALY AND THE TYROL.

Milan, Nov. 6.—The Perservanus of this evening states that the elections which have just taken place in the Province to Trentise for Deputies to the Tyrolese Diet, have all resulted in the return of members favorable to the union of the Tyrowith Italy. "These deputies," adds the Perservanus, "have declared their intention not to sit in the Tyrolese Diet. The in habitants of Trintino have sent an address to the Venetians, the measured on the occupant of the energy of King Victor Email.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

RETURN OF THE HOSPODAR.

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "Great enthusiasm was displayed by the inhabitants on the return of the Hospodar to this capital. His Highness was met at the gates of the paiace, by the Cabinet Ministers, the Metropolitan, the bishops, and all the efficials of the city. The Prince afterward reviewed the garrison and the National Guard from the balcony of the polace."

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA [REPORTED TO BE AT

AUSTRIAN TROOPS-MAXIMILIAN'S DEPARTURE.

red to speak for the Republicof Mexico, that it is the firm irred to speak for the Republical Micros, that it is the arm intertion of President Juarez to order an election, in according with the Constitution, for a President and members of Congress as toon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his remains represent bins, an ambitious and unserruptions man, whose only object is to keep himself in power, but that to has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this was the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved. It is dubtful whether he would allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends ange.

Nishuallan, Oaxaca, on the 3d nitimo, he advanced against the City of Oaxaca and invested it for eleven days. As he was getting ready to assault it, he heard that an Austrian column of 1,500 men was coming to protect the garrison. He therefore abandoned the city and went to meet the column, and did so at Carbonsa at II a.m. on the 18th.

The battle lasted until 7 p. m., Gen. Diaz having obtained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far tained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far tained a complete victory. He followed the column and the two papers having the largest bona fide daily circulation. This would have confined it to The Star and Chronicle. Two evening papers, The Constitutional Union and The Times, immediately consistent than the city of the two papers having the largest bona fide daily circulation. This would have confined it. as Minas, nine miles from Carbonsia. He took 390 Austrian, Polish and Hungarian prisoners, four rifled guns, over 600 carbines, and a very large supply of

munitions.

He farther states in his report that he would march that very svenieg to Oaxaca, to capture the garrison.

Eighty-five boxes, being part of Maximilian's baggage, have arrived at Vers Cruz.

Letters from Mexico City state that he had taken for his own use several valuable old paintings and Mexican

RATIFICATION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S TITLE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The ratification of the title of the 'New York and Tehuantepec Railroad and Steamship Company," by the Emperor Maximilian, which reached here some days ago by telegraph, via New-Orleans, is confirmed, and the decrees have been brought on by Mr. O'Sullivan, who negotiated the affair with the Mexican Government.

MAXIMILIAN NOT YET ABDICATED—HE IS IN PAYOR OF OF GALACA BY THE IMPERIALISTS.

OF OAJACA BY THE IMPERIALISTS.

BY THEORAPS TO THE TRIBUE.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 18.—Late Mexican advices state that Maximilian had arrived at Cordova, where he was stopped and prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by Bazaine. The Emperor offered to abdicate in favor of Iturbide, but this was not accepted and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

Official documents, recently sent from New-Orleans by the French steamer Sonora to Vera Cruz, have been abstracted from the office of the Captain of the Port at Vera Cruz. It is supposed that the said documents are now in New-York or Washington.

The Austrian frigate was ready to sail at a moment's notice.

salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish which afflicts us we have a great consolation—knowing that God, when this Church has no human support, effects marvelous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable triumpaing over its enemies until the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preaeve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our-religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners, but, alsa! they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the Church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing among themselves, and enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their sairation. And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from adjuring in the name of the Lord all sovereigns and other governors of States, to examine once for all, and carefully to consider, the very grave obligation they are under to endeavor that love and respect for religion should increase among nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished among them. Woe, then, to those governors who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God unto good shall have neglected to promote that worship when they could and ought. It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith, without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ for most severe palgreent they shall see what a dreadfail thing it is to fall under the displeasure of the living God and to feel His strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, notice.

Diaz's victory near Oajaca and the evacuation of that town by the Imperialists is confirmed.

Jeipa, it was thought, would soon be evacuated by the Imperialists. In the address concerning Russia, His Holiness, after men-tioning several instances of what he looks on as individual ill-treatment practiced against Catholic ecclesiastics in Poland, goes on to say:

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION RESPECTING RUSSIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Senator Doolittle arrived here to-day, en route for the Texas frontier. It is surmised that his mission is on business connected with Mexican affairs.

THE FENIANS.

FAILURE TO FIND BILLS OF INCIDTMENT AGAINST

SOME OF THE PRISONERS.

ET TRISGRAPS TO THE VARIBUNE.

TORONTO. NOV. 18.—No bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury against the following Fenian prisoners, who, it is expected, will shortly be discharged from custody; a number were to have been discharged this evening: Patrick Bellew, James Hogan, James Lynch, Edward J. Morley, Thomas Cellaghan, James Quinlan, Thomas Wilkes, Michael Corroran, Martin McCormick, Patrick O'Malley, James Reilley, John Needham, Patrick Connors, Patrick Garvey, John Reid alias John Casey, Thomas Dunn, John Mayfeld, Patrick Dolan, Michael Hart, James Cole alias Cahill, John Denin, James Santry, William Brooks alias John Snyder, Andrew Flamsburgh, John Murphy, James Walters, William Kerrigan, A. Hickman, John Mahony, Michael Flannagan, Thomas Monday, James McDonald, John Dillon, George Miller, Thomas Reynolds, William Madigan, Francis Miles, John Johnson, Michael Shannon, Michael Duffy, Dennis Lanihan, Pèter Morrison and John Sheridan.

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- The Consul-General at Havens writes to the Department of State under date of Nov.

treatment practiced against Catholic ecclesiastics in Poland, goes on to say:

In addition, my venerable brethren the Russian Government has promulgated decrees by which the Catholic Church, its say them, almost all the monasteries of the regular orders of both seres have been suppressed all their property transferred to the public treasury, and the very small number of religious communities which still exist separated from the authority of their superiors; they have been subjected to the jurislation of their superiors; they have been subjected to the jurislation of their superiors; they have been ashbeeted to the jurislation of their superiors; they have been ashbeeted to the jurislation of the ordinaries, and all the Catholic clergy, as well in Poland as in the Empire of Russia has been despoiled of its weath, even subjected to the contract of these properties have been confided to the administration of the public finances. By these same decrees, contray to the colosisatical laws, to the authority of the Hoty See, and to every right, a new organization of the Catholic clergy has been established, new regulations effected for the chapters of canons in all the dioceses, and a new division of parishes made; the chapters of the collegiate churches have been abolished, the subtority and liberty of the bishops dearwayed, as they can no longer, without the consent of the accular power, name any cure administrator of a parish, or yiear. By another decree, the Catholic diocese of Ramenisky has been suppressed and taken away from its pastrot to be added to the administration of that of Zitoniir. The lawful cures of those of Sandomir and Cracow have been at the captrice of the Government, sent from one parish to another, their classification changed and replaced by others. The cliffices of the diocessan training school for young priest at Plock have full cures of those of hard and superiors to the Franciscons contained into the monastery which belonged to the Franciscons contained the walks. All liberty of communication His Encellency the Governor-General has just communicated to this office that the quarantine regulations have been further modified, so that vessels leaving all ports of the United States, except from Philadelphia and New Orients, for perts in the Island of Culm with even bile of health, properly indexed by the Spilnish Coupil and without telephone to beard during the vogen, shall be permitted to enter at once and discharge their year permitted to enter at once and discharge their year permitted to enter at once and discharge their year permitted to enter at once and the coupil and New Greats shall be quarantized there days for discrete WASHINGTON.

CHIEP-JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENT-THE EP-PECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON MR. JOHNSON-RE-LEASE OF MURDERERS OF UNION SOLDIERS-OF-PICE-SEEKERS OUT OF PAVOR-THE CLEVELAND

RETRENCHMENT.

ST TRISCHAPH TO THE TRISCHE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It has already been stated that during the past week President Johnson has had addiences with prominent gentlemen from all sections in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief-Justice Chase, Gen. Grant, and Major-Gens. Sickles and Dix, among others, have freely given their views, being actuated by a sincere desire for such action as may be best calculated to freely restore the late insurgent States in all their relations to the General Government. The idea seems to be that as long as the Executive and Legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in as the Executive and Legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress. Hence the desire to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them. Mr. Chase's first interview with the President was merely to give the latter some opinions in judicial matters; the second interview was merely a friendly one, and Judge Chase took occasion to advise Mr. Johnson to depart from his present policy and urge the Southern Legislatures to adopt the Constitutional Amendment as a final settlement of the present difficulties; that, in case they objected to the second and third clauses of the amendment, to compromise by substituting universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Not only has Judge Chase urged this course on the President, but so also have several prominent men of his own party from both North and South, Clement C. Clay among the latter. Whether these arguments, and the facts on which they are based, will change the course of the President, remains to be seen. A couple of Democratic Congressmen who have lately conversed with Mr. Johnson state that he has no idea of altering his present policy, and claim that the elections have had no effect except to make him more determined in his old plan. They claim, with what truth is uncertain, that he insists that the people were hoodwinked his old plan. They claim, with what truth is uncer-tain, that he insists that the people were hoodwinked and deluded, and will soon begin to see their mistake

and adopt his views.

Not the least important work of the approaching session of Congress, may be looked for from the Special Committee on Retrenchment, appointed toward the close of the last session, with leave to sit and take testimony during the recess. There is scarcely a man familiar with the machinery of the Government, in any of the departments, who cannot point out some superfluous office that may be abol-ished without detriment to the general weal, or some

bened without detriment to the general weak, of some financial leak that may be stopped, to the certain benefit of that extremely large class of the community who now, if hever before, realize the truth and vivid-ness of Sidney Smith's famous article on the blessings ness of Sidney Smith's famous article on the blessings and beauties of taxation. The Retrenchment Committee had been hard at work during a portion of the vacation period, and is now, I believe, in session in New York City. There are several important items that seem to me to invite its intention right here in the city of Washington, and that ought not to be overlooked, though very apt to be. One is the item of Government advertising in the Washington City papers. Exactly how much is expended for this purpose cannot easily be ascertained, except by a search of the records of the department, which are not alof the records of the department, which are not al-ways open for public inspection. It certainly amounts to several thousand dollars a month, amounts to several thousand dollars a month, or enough, at any rate, to support these so-called organs of the administration, not one of which could exist without the Government subsidy. That the money expended for this purpose on the "organs" to which I refer is thrown away, is tolerably clear from the fact that of the three papers to which I refer, but one is either known or ever heard of beyond the city limits of Washington and Georgetown; and even there it will puzzle many readers of THE TRIBUNG to name the other two "journals." Now, advertising is a matter of business with the Government, as with individuals. If a merchant wants to buy or sell goods individuals. If a merchant wants to buy or sell goods he seeks publicity for his wants or desires through the columns of a newspaper which he believes has a circulation among the class of persons whom he wishes to reach. He does n't pay 50 cents a line for an advertisement in a journal which he knows is never seen by those whom he wants for customers, still less a journal that has n't a hundred readers of any class or denomination. Yet, here in Washington, the Government is made to pay thousands of dollars every month on exactly this kind of an investment. The advertisements are such as thousands of dollars every month on exactly this kind of an investment. The advertisements are such as should reach all sections of the country, consisting for the most part of invitations for contracts, bids, etc., yet it is fair to presume they are rarely heard of outside of Washington City. They are paid for at full rates, and constitute, as I have before said, the main pecuniary reliance of the journals referred to. At the last session of Congress a law was passed restricting Government advertising in this city to the two papers having the largest bena in this city to the two papers having the largest bona fide daily circulation. This would have confined it to The Star and Chronicle. Two evening papers, The Constitutional Union and The Times, immediately contrived a way of evading the law and retaining the patronage by changing, or pretending to change, their publication offices from Washington to Georgetown. The Intelligencer continued, and still continues, despite the law, to publish the advertisements, and receive pay for them as before. Its proprietors also put in a bill last Summer for \$15,000 for publishing a report of the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln—something that the New-York press thought proper to print and pay for telegraphing as a matter of news. Mr. Johnson ordered the account to be paid, and the probability is that his order has been complied with long ere this. It is to be hoped the Committee on Retrenchment will at least look into this subject of department advertising, and so change the law as to make it a matter of business for the Government.

As the number of governmental clerks and messengers in the Treasury Department has been often asked and much disputed about, the following list from official sources shows the exact number employed last year:

Males-Pemales.

Males-Pemale

Secretary's Office. 229 16 Fifth Auditor. 49 ...
Loan Branch. 79 11 Sixth Auditor. 171 Loan Branch. 29 16 Fifth Auditor. 171 Redemption Division. 12 106 Treasurer's Office. 130 23 First Controller. 29 Register's Office. 147 16 Second Controller. 99 14 Com'r of Customs. 24 First Auditor. 41 Solictor's Office. 20 2 Second Auditor. 435 Controller Currency. 53 48 Third Auditor. 335 Internal Revenue. 192 60 Fourth Auditor. 10 16 Lighthouse Board. 8 These tables show that 2,183 clerks and messengers and 312 females—2,495 in all—are employed in the 18 Bureaus of the Treasury Department, at a cost of about three and a half millions a year.

Bureaus of the Treasury Department, at acost of about three and a half millions a year.

The number of Patents to be issued for the week ending Nov. 17, is 189. This is the smallest number issued in any week for some time. The new plan of printing the specifications, &c. of Patents, instead of having them copied, is working very successfully, and is more satisfactory than the old method.

Gov. Cummings of Colorado has arrived here and reports that the difficulty with the Utes, which at one time threatened to be serious, has been amicably settled, and that they are peaceable and quiet. The reports received at the Indian Bureau indicate that the danger of an Indian war on the Plains has been obviated, and such arrangements have been made as will, it is believed, secure peace with the Indians, notwithstanding the efforts of bad white men to create trouble between the whites and Indians for their own base purposes. wn base purposes.

The proper accounting officer of the Treasury has

The proper accounting officer of the Treasury has decided that when an employé of the Government files his account for pay and makes an error against himself, the true amount due must be paid.

The Bureau of Statistics, authorized by act of the last Congress, now under the direction of Mr. Delevan, is working very efficiently, and the work has been so systematized as to largely increase the results. In December next the annual statistics of trade and commerce up to the close of the last fiscal year will be printed and laid before Congress. Next week monthly statements for the present fiscal year will be prepared and published, and will be published monthly hereafter, and will furnish information and statistics of great value to business men.

hereafter, and will furnish information and statistics of great value to business men.

A ridiculous report has been telegraphed to a New-York paper and reiterated of the abstraction or theft of a thousand stand of arms from the Government Armory in this city. The absurdity of this cahard will be appreciated when the fact is stated that there are no arms in the Armory, nor has there been for some time, it being used for the storage of old tents and other military debris belonging to the Government.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix arrived here this morning and had an interview with the President and Secretary. Major-Gen. John A. Dix arrived here this morning and had an interview with the President and Secretary of State. It is understood that Gen. Dix is here to re-

of State. It is understood that the the life is also by every his instructions preparatory to leaving for Paris to assume the duties of the Mission to France.

The Hon John Morrisey stored here this morning, and is stopping at William Hotel.

Yery few removals or approximent are being made now by the President for peakers research. The filters is the provided of the duty of of the duty

scess which has attended the exercise of his preroga-tive in this respect, and the evident intent of the Democrats to cut loose from his administration now that they find the alliance failed to secure them sucthat they find the alliance failed to secure them success in the recent elections, has induced Mr. Johnson to be chary of his favors in that direction. As a consequence the men who have been fawning upon the President and other leading members of the admistration now loudly denounce them and declare them to have been the principal cause of their defeat. Even Postmaster-General Randall, who was most active in the work of proscription, now declines to continue it; and leading Democrats who have recently come here seeking post-office appointments have received anything but a favorable reception. A number of Philadelphians who were very successful in having appointments and removals made before the elections, were here last week to continue the matter, but were snubbed comweek to continue the matter, but were snubbed com

pletely.

It is supposed that during the recent transfer of the archives of the Department of State to the new building on Fourteenth-st., some of the papers may have accidentally got astray. Among them none could have been more interesting than the following characteristic letter of the great Napoleon, of which the subjoined is a translation. It is presumed that the American Minister referred to was the famous John Armstrong, afterward Secretary of State:

**Correspondence of Napoleon State:

**Correspondence of Napoleon State:

**TO M. DE CHAMPAGNY, Duke de Cudore, Minister for Fereiga Relations at Paris.

At a temperance meeting in this city last night, Major-Gen. Howard remarked that he was a Radical in temperance just as he believed in being a Radical in other things. Two hisses broke forth from the large audience, which were instantly drowned in the bursts of applause from all parts of the room. The temperance men of Washington all belong to the Republican party.

Unless prevented by pressure of public business, President Johnson will go to Baltimore on Tuesday next, to attend the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Hall in that city. Masons are expected to be present from every jurisdiction in

are expected to be present from every jurisdiction in the United States, and about 800 will attend from this city. President Johnson has ordered that one day's leave of absence to visit Baltimore be given to

day's leave of absence to visit Baltimore be given to all clerks in the Departments who are Masons.

Several months ago four citizens of South Carolino, named James C. Keys, Robert Keys, F. G. Stowers, and Elisha Byram, were arrested on the charge of murdering three Union soldlers who were doing guard duty over some cotton belonging to the above-named parties. They were duly tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Being wealthy, their friends obtained O. H. Browning, now Secretary of the Interior, and one Tompkings as counsel. Browning was then in the Law and Claim now Secretary of the Interior, and one Tompking, set counsel. Browning was then in the Law and Claim business, and through him, President Johnson reprieved the four prisoners, and commuted the sentence to banishment to the Dry Tortugas. Their stay there, however, was very short, for they were seen removed to Fort Delaware, thence they were seen removed to Fort Delaware, thence they were taken before the United States District Court of the State of Delaware, Judge Willard Hall presiding, on a written of the State of Law and the State of the State o authority has been fully restored. It will be remen-bered that the murder at the time it was committed

bered that the murder at the time it was committed created great indignation, it being executingly afrections in its character.

George B. Senter and several other Ohio politicinus are in town. Senter is a Conservative Republican, and was one of the number dismissed from the National Executive Committee. The Post-Office at Cleveland, Ohio, is occupied by a Radical, and Senter's mission here is to have one of his friends put in the position. The regular Democrats have also a the position. The regular Democrats have also a party here urging Mr. Armstrong of The Cieveland Plaindealer for the place, Canvassing for the New-York Naval Office is again

very active. Gen. Dix's arrival here has agitated the matter. Col. Hillyer, one of the numerous candidates for the position, arrived here yesterday.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO.

DESTRUCTION OF EIGHT STORES-LOSS NEARLY HALP A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 .- A fire occurred this morning,

\$3.500.
It is imposible to get a full recapitulation of all the losses of the insurance companies, but the following are the losses of Eastern Companies as far as known: Etna, \$15,000; Manhattan, \$12,000; London, \$10,000; Liverpool, \$10,000; Lorlinard, \$7,000; Matropolitan, \$5,000 Hartford, \$5,000 Fullon, \$5,000 Heward of New York, \$5,000; Harmony, \$3,000; Washington of New York, \$2,000. AT ELORA, C. W.

ELORA, C. W. Nov. 17.—The Elora Mills, owned by J. Frazer and leased by C. Whitlaw, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The mill and stock were valued at \$40,000, and were mostly insured. DESTRUCTION OF A THEATER AT PETERSGURG, VA.

PRIMINERAL TO THE TREETE.

PRIMINERAL TO THE TREETE.

PRIMINER SURG. Va., Nov. 18.—Phoenix Hall, the only theater in this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The building was insured for \$6,000 or \$6,000

TROY.

A SINGULAR AND PATAL ACCIDENT-AID FOR THE BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TROY, NOV. 17.—Sidney Tompkins, a wealthy farmer of Stillwater, Washington Co., met with his death yesterday morning in a very singular manner. Upon visiting his cattle-yard, he discovered that one of his cows was in great distress in consequence of the lodgment of a potato in the throat. Mr. Tompkins undertook to relieve the animal, and for this purposes thrust his arm partially down the mouth and throat. While standing over the head of the animal, the cow in its agony pressed its head downward, and suddenly elevating it again, caught Mr. T. upon its horns, throwing him several feet isto the air. In his descent he struck upon the paling of a fence, so one of the pickets of which entered his neck, severing one of the arteries, from which he bied to death in a few moments. Mr. Tompkins was widely known and greatly respected.

Thomas Gettings, a grocery keeper of West Troy, was drowned last night in the canal in front of his place of business. He went out to dip up a paid of wator, when he fell in and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

The Rev. W. F. Long, who is engaged in the collection of funds for the relief of the freedmen and loyalists of the South, has collected nearly 80,000 in this city and vicinity for the object named, beside clothing, books, &c.

An effort will be made before the assembling of Congress to induce the President to remove Gen. Alonzo Alden, Postmasper of this city, and to appoint a son of Thomas B. Carrell, 'the great defeated' in his asylarations for the Assembly from the crownorms for office would displace him and put a mere youth in the position, Another scheme contempiated is the removal of Mr. P. H. Nehr, Assessor, and the appointment of John P. Ball.

BOSTON.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM CHICLERA.

ROSTON, NOV. 17.--Dr. William E. Terriscoe.